

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

81

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## The National Police Gazette.

BY Enoch E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,  
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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

**JOHN A. MURRELL,**  
**THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.**  
*Plans for the Arrest of Aker—Dangerous Hospitality—The Poisoned Beverage—The Appointments—The Secret Departure—Change of Scene—Murrell in his Cell—Gathering of the Marauders in Jackson—Preparations for Escape—Progress of the Plan—The Appointment of Time—The Open Air.*

The conversation with Aker the assassin, had confirmed upon Stewart the most important revelations. He now saw every point of his position. What before had been mere surmise, took the shape of fact, and he was satisfactorily convinced that he was not only living with his enemies, but that an attempt had really been made to poison him. He shuddered with terror as he reviewed the perils through which he had passed and those which he had still to weather, but still, in the midst of his discouragement and gloom, he could not forbear admiring the bold and paramount genius, which from the empire of a prison cell could command the services of a king, and direct designs which would have defied the ability of most other men, with all the advantages of personal liberty and action to assist them. He felt a slight twinge at times, in the shape of a reproach, that he had measured himself against such a terrible opponent. It was not a touch of conscience but a rebuke of judgment, and there were moments when he would pitiably condemn himself as a fool for having involved his life and prospects for the cause of others. It was too late, however, for these reflections to be either wise or salutary. The steps which had been taken were irrevocable; the combat was in progress and he must fight it out like a man.

The first matter which claimed his attention was the disposal of Aker, and the next the adoption of measures to turn the information which the villain had imparted, to the best account.

As to the disposal of Aker, it seemed to be plain what course to follow. A communication to some trusty neighbor of what had happened, and the preparation of an ambush party for the following morning, which should overheat the atrocious mission of the emissary and then arrest him, appeared to be the only proper plan to adopt. But there was one strong objection to this course. It was difficult to find that trusty neighbor, and the best exercise of his discrimination in the selection of a confidant, would leave him but an equal chance of entrusting his secret to a friend or an enemy. Friends he had, and many of them, but he had been most grievously betrayed, and he was excusable in doubting all mankind. It was impossible for him to carry the affair through alone, however, and he therefore determined to trust once more to human nature and to take the risk that was connected with the most effectual mode. If the plan failed, he would then have nothing to reproach himself with. With this intention he drew up at the house of a Mr. Saunders, on his road home, but notwithstanding he remained there for an hour, he wisely, as subsequent revelations proved, abstained from carrying out the purpose of his visit. The coldness of the manner of his host, and his affected disbelief of the truth of Aker's communications, was the occasion of this change of his intentions, and



REV. JOHN SEYS,

PASTOR OF THE BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
NEW-YORK CITY.

Stewart felt a relief, when he left the door, that he had not betrayed his designs into that neighbor's hands.

It was now much past the supper hour of the Vess family, and having no appetite for food, Stewart concluded to go directly to his own house and retire for the night; but a thought struck him which induced him to alter his mind.

In the energy which always accompanies an exasperated state of feeling, he resolved to push his investigations against his boarding house keepers at once. The time was apt for a satisfactory solution of the poisoning problem. The lateness of the hour would induce Mrs. Vess to take a special supper for him, and then if ever, the poison would be put into his drink.

As he expected, Mrs. Vess invited him to sup, and notwithstanding he affected to have supped already, she insisted on his taking at least a cup of coffee. Some bread and the remains of a joint were put before him. The first of these he merely tasted, but when the coffee was poured out he gently pushed it back, complaining that he felt unwell, and filling a glass with milk drank it off instead. At this a glance was exchanged between the woman and her husband and the atrocious beverage was taken from the table with the rest of the provisions. Stewart had not been able to detect any suspicious movement in the preparation of his drink, but he was not the less convinced that it contained an enemy to life, and as there remained another chance for satisfaction on the point, he withdrew on pretence of going home and concealed himself in some bushes opposite, where he could observe all that took place in the apartment. On his retiring, his hostess stopped short in her occupation and commenced what appeared to be an earnest and angry conversation with her husband. She then resumed the disposal of the supper ware, and having cleared the board, she took the coffee pot and carried it to the light. After looking into it and smelling it somewhat anxiously, she called up Vess and made him go through the same examination. She then turned to him as if asking his opinion, whereupon he shook his head, as if deciding that there was nothing in the appearance or smell of the beverage that could have given their guest alarm. This point having been settled, the female then took the vessel to the door and threw the con-

tents out upon the ground. As she did so, a favorite cur put his nose down to the steaming liquid, whereupon she drove him suddenly away with the remark of "Look out you rascal that was intended for a spy!" She then called the animal in and closed the door.

"Well," said Stewart as he turned off home, "I find my friend of the road has told me the truth about these people, and I shall therefore take his word for all the rest."

After arriving at his house he sat down and addressed a letter to the Henning's and one also to the Sheriff of Madison, detailing all the particulars of the intended rescue of Murrell which he had learned from Aker, and urging precautions against the danger. In the morning, after due preparation, he sat out on horseback to the pile of logs on the Commerce road, designated as the place of meeting with the assassin. It was not his purpose to arrest him then, but to make some further inquiries in relation to Murrell's plans, to ascertain the part of the country the chief intended to strike for when he should escape, and he also wished to ascertain with certainty, whether the enemy spoken of by Aker as a "big fish" was Clanton.

The eagerness of his purpose brought him to the rendezvous long before the time, but he waited with patience for the hour of ten. Ten o'clock came however, without bringing the robber with it; eleven o'clock passed, and still he did not make his appearance, and at length when morning had nearly verged into meridian, Stewart concluded that the villain had been apprised of his mistake, and had determined not to keep the dangerous appointment. The momentary appearance of a figure at some distance off, which he recognised as Glenn's, strengthened this impression, and he concluded that any longer stay upon his post would only extend the derision of concealed observers. He therefore released his horse from an adjacent tree where he had been fastened, and mounting him rode on to the post office, and sealed and deposited the letters which he had prepared the night before.

He returned home disappointed and gloomy, and reviewing the whole condition of his affairs, he resolved to leave the Purchase at once, not to return until after the trial, and then to take leave of it forever. Having formed this deter-

mination, he securely stowed his sword and putting all his papers in his saddle bag, set out on the second day afterward for Madison. He gave no notice of his intentions to a soul, and he did not venture to depart until darkness protected them from discovery.

Fear changes the color of everything it touches. It robs manhood of its boldness, and it makes honor take the hue of crime.

Aker had given Stewart a true statement of the machinations of the clan; as well for the destruction of the common enemy, as for the release of their common chief. A determination had been taken in accordance with Murrell's directions (to have him released at all hazards), and a number of the most daring and experienced of the confederacy had proceeded north for the purpose of carrying it into effect. Before the period of Stewart's movement for the same point they had already skulked into Jackson, and placed themselves in communication with the prisoner through the agency of his wife, who had taken up her residence in that town from the time of the imprisonment of her husband. Occasionally some of his clansmen would obtain access to the prison, and be allowed an interview with the lion of the place, but this favor was always obtained on their pretense of a natural curiosity to see, and to speak to a man who had rendered himself so terribly notorious. These visits afforded vast satisfaction to Murrell. They gave him a substantial and face to face assurance of the fidelity of his adherents, and enabled him to communicate directly, and without the intervention of a feminine and inexperienced mind, with those on whom he would have to trust for the execution of his commands.

The atmosphere of the prison became more elastic, and the sunshine which found its way into his cell seemed to increase at every visit with a superadding brightness that promised soon to melt away the very bars.

The men who visited him did not attempt to convey him any implements of escape. The wife was made the sole agent of this duty. It was she who took him in a small and finely tempered file, a watch spring to saw the bars, a small cold-chisel and a slim but strong cord to lower him to the ground when he should have removed all obstructions to his egress. These things were hidden with the utmost adroitness from the scrutiny of the keepers, during the period of their visits. A hole was bored in each of the lower legs of his bunk. These, after the articles had been thrust into them, were stopped up with two admirably fitted plugs, and for the better disguise of this last specimen of mechanism, a lot of hard brown soap was rubbed over the ends of each and then ground into the dirt of the floor to give a superficial coating of "old times," that would satisfy even the most pertinacious and experienced scrutizer. He had only received his instruments one at a time, for it was necessary that each in turn should be carefully disposed of before the next one came. The watch spring when it came was confined to the same depository with the file, but the cord which came last of all, was wound round his body, next his skin, during the visit of his wife.

We find him at length possessed of all the necessary implements to secure an egress, provided he could have tolerable luck in concealing the progress of his operations. But there were other matters to be considered beyond a mere escape beyond the walls. A retreat was to be secured and the dangers of a reception provided against. Murrell had not slighted any portion of his plan. He was a good general and having contemplated a deliberate campaign, was determined to make sure and solid the advantages he should gain by a first surprise. He therefore ordered relays of horses to be prepared for him in the direction of the Mississippi line at ten mile intervals for the first night. This would enable him to reach the cabin of a friend thirty miles distant, by daylight. There, he was to receive the refreshment of a hasty meal and then be driven on towards the line in a covered wagon was also to be relieved with a relay of a similar character, to be followed by another and another while the day lasted. The teams were to be kept up at their speed except when in sight of travellers on the road, or when passing through a village, or by a house. On these occasions they were to assume a business jog-trot, and the

# THE NATIONAL INVESTIGATOR AND JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATION.

## INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGE OF INCEST,

MADE BY LAVINIA BROWN, AGAINST HER FATHER, JOHN J. BROWN,

Before Justices Theodore Fream and William Harlow,

AT  
STATEN ISLAND, RICHMOND CO.

21st JANV., 1847.

fugitive was to some extent concealed under some light rags, which were to be put over the wagon bottom for the purpose. It is said the saddle remained to his rescue.

carry him beyond the line and place him out of the danger of arrest on any pretence except a reprieve from the Governor of Tennessee. So ended the flight.

The permit was also to be the object of some management, and the one half of his friends who were not to be used in assisting the escape, were to be employed in misleading the chase.

These were to be at hand when the first alarm occasioned by the prisoner's disappearance was given, and were to endeavor to induce the belief that the fugitive had turned either north, east, or west—in short to any direction but the right one. Appearances were to be contrived to encourage this impression, by the discovery of the fugitive's handkerchief in one direction, his pocket book or pocket comb in another, and such contrivances as these would not suffice, then a few men were to be stationed on the direct route, to report a man of Murrell's description as having turned off either to the right or left for the Cumberland Mountains or the Mississippi. A number of the clan were also to ride in company to aid these chance descriptions by creating diversions in their favor.

After this plan had been arranged, promulgated and its several branches duly assigned to the various hands required for its consummation, Murrell had only to wait until the decay of the moon should bring round a night of early darkness to favor the first period of flight. This, however, occasioned no delay, for the pause was occupied with the outside preparations of which we have previously spoken.

The night arrived. The weakened bars received their final wound, and the open air which had been so long cancelled to his hopes, at length showed in upon his face without a check. He crept through the narrow aperture, he slid swiftly down the cord, and dropped in the arms of two stout men below. Seizing him by each shoulder these friends ran him across fields for a mile, with scarcely any intermission in their speed, but coming to a road at the end of that distance, they found a ready saddled horse in waiting to take up their task.

Receiving an assurance that every thing upon the road was "right," the marauder vaulted in his saddle, and striking his spurs into his horse, waved a brief "good bye," and commenced the chase that was to cost justice many a weary stride to overtake.

(To be continued.)

**A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.**—A young man named Andrew Gardner, came to the Rev. Mr. Trimble of St. Louis, some time since, with a pitiable story of persecution by his parents in Philadelphia, on account of religious opinions. The benevolent took pity on the fellow, and obtained a place for him in Mr. Henry Collins' Shoe Store. He conducted himself very well until Thursday morning, when he arose just before daylight and awoke young Mr. Collins, who was lodging in the same room. While holding conversation with him, Gardner put on Mr. C.'s fine shirt, coat, pantaloons, hat and boots, without misgiving anything was going on! After Gardner had clothed himself he walked off, taking the candle with him without lighting it, and an extra pair of boots, belonging to Mr. Collins' brother, Andrew is, undoubtedly, a bold, daring young rascal, and capable of deceiving any person. He is nineteen or twenty years of age, strong built, intelligent; has light brown hair, and dark blue eyes.

**RECESSION OF A DEATH WARRANT.**—The death warrant of Reidel, the German who was convicted at Pittsburgh in October last, of the murder of his wife, was received by the Sheriff of that city on Friday week. The Sheriff, in company with one of the counsel for the accused, went to Reidel's cell, soon after the warrant was received, and read it to him. His customary imperturbability did not appear to be disturbed. He stood with his back against the side of his cell, calmly smoking his pipe, and when the reading was concluded, simply said, "Well." The Sheriff and several gentlemen who were with him, were much affected, but the prisoner remained unmoved. He is to be hung on the 20th April next.

**MURDER IN NACHITOCHES.**—The Nachitoches Compiler of the 18th January, says: A murder was committed in Camp on the person of a man by the name of Charles Cambat. The particulars, so far as we can learn, are as follows: The deceased was found in his house, yesterday, dead—supposed to have been murdered in his own room and dragged to another. Wounds were inflicted in two places, one in his neck, the other in his side; the door of the house locked and the keys thrown into a tub of water which stood in the yard. An inquest was held, verdict accordingly. The murderer is supposed to have been the work of some wandering assassin.

**MURDER.**—The St. Joseph's Gazette of the 8th ult. states that a young Mormon killed his father, a few days previous, at the Mormon encampment, by striking him over the head with his gun. The father had refused to assist the son in the commission of a theft.

**COMMITTEE FOR BRUTALITY.**—A fellow by the name of John Rodgers, has been committed in St. Louis, to take his trial before the Central Criminal Court, for cruel treatment to a mule.

Ques.—Where did you go after you left Mr. Durnin?

Ans.—I returned to Mr. Brown's house, and was there yesterday.

Ques.—Who went with you to the Justice to make the complaint?

Ans.—Miss Brown.

Ques.—When did Mr. Brown make the last attempt to have connection with you?

Ans.—On the 2nd of January, which was the last time.

By Justice HARLOW.—Where does your brother reside?

Ans.—My brother lives in Penfield.

Ques.—How old is he?

Ans.—He is 28 years of age.

Ques.—Did your brother ever tell you anything about your father? (objected to by Mr. Hedley. Objection overruled and question allowed.)

Ans.—He said that he heard father was dead.

Ques.—Did you ever hear from any one else that your father was ever?

Ans.—I have heard my mother tell my step-father that he was dead—that she had a letter from his folks and that he died with the cholera, my mother was shortly after the receipt of the letter, married again.

Ques.—By Mr. Hedley. When you swore that Mr. Brown did feloniously have fornication with you, did you know what you were swearing to?

Ans.—I don't know what you mean.

By Justice FREAM.—At the time you came for the warrant did you know what you were swearing to?

Ans.—I did. The accused told me that when I first came to Staten Island, that he *fell from a building* some years ago, and was taken up for a dead man, and that was the reason he supposed that the folks wrote that he was dead.

Ques.—By Mr. Hedley.—What is the name of your step-father?

Ans.—His name is Michael Read.

Ques.—Where does he live?

Ans.—He lives in Rochester in this State.

Ques.—What does he do for a living?

Ans.—He works in a livery stable.

John McManus sworn.—Says that he resides on Staten Island with Mr. Brown, has lived with him since the first of March last, and is acquainted with Lavinia Brown, has known her for about three months. Mrs. Brown was about one week after Lavinia came to the house, there were no other persons living in the house during that week but Mr. Brown, Lavinia Brown, and myself, I never saw any improper conduct between Mr. Brown and Lavinia during that week. A half way separates my room from Lavinia's, the width is about six feet. I did hear any one go into Miss Brown's room during that week, in the night-time.

By Justice FREAM.—Did Mr. John Brown ever tell you that Lavinia Brown was his daughter, and if so when?

Ans.—It was when he first brought her home. He told me that Lavinia was his daughter, and his youngest daughter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hedley.—When did Mr. Brown tell you that Lavinia was his daughter?

Ans.—When she first came to the house, he introduced her to me as his daughter.

Ques.—Is there any connection existing between you and Lavinia Brown?

Ans.—We are keeping company with each other; there is no other connection between us.

Ques.—Is there an agreement, promise, or understanding mutual between you to be married?

Ans.—Yes, we are promised to each other.

Ques.—How long have you been promised to each other?

Ans.—About one month.

Ques.—Are you not married to Lavinia Brown?

Ans.—No, we are not married.

Ques.—Are you engaged?

Ans.—We are.

Ques.—Has there been any time fixed for you to be married?

Ans.—No, there has been no time fixed for our marriage.

Patrick Durkin sworn (and examined by Justices FREAM).—Says that he is acquainted with Mr. John Brown, and Lavinia Brown; has heard him speak of his daughter; some time ago he told me that he was a going after his daughter; to bring her home to live with him. He was absent a short time, and when he returned he brought a young lady home with him, and introduced her to me as his daughter. The young lady, the complainant here present, is the same person that he introduced to me as his daughter.

Ques.—By Mr. Hedley.—Do you know of any illegal conduct between the parties?

Ans.—Nothing but the report, just as every body about here knows.

Patrick Durkin sworn, and examined by Justice FREAM; says that she is the wife of Patrick Durkin, that she is acquainted with Mr. John Brown, and Lavinia Brown, Mrs. Brown has told me that Lavinia was his daughter, when he went away he said that he was going after his daughter, and reported her as such when she came with him. He brought Lavinia to my house and introduced her to me, and said Mrs. Durkin this is my daughter.

The examination here closed and Mr. Hedley addressed the court in favor of the accused, and contended that there was not sufficient ground to warrant a commitment; that Mr. Brown was a man of good standing, and it was not to be supposed that a man at his time of life (63 years) would bring a young and innocent female to the house, and that female his daughter, for the purpose of seducing her, thereby committing a crime, most revolting to human nature.

He contended that the whole complaint was a conspiracy on the part of the woman that claims to be Mrs. Brown, and the complainant, Lavinia Brown, to get the accused out of the way, and that two months had elapsed since the alleged commission of the felony, and no complaint had been made, and that the complaint would not have been made if Lavinia had not been put up to it by the so called Mrs. Brown.

Question by Mr. Hedley.—What was the reason you did not make the complaint before?

Ans.—Because I did not know the law, and I told some of the neighbors and they told me I could have him taken up for it.

Ques.—What made you leave the house?

Ans.—Because Mrs. Brown was determined to leave the house, and I did not want to stay.

Ans.—Did you go out on purpose to tell the neighbors?

Ans.—No, I went out to look for a place, and they told me what a claim my father would have upon me.

Ques.—What time was it?

Ans.—It was on Friday last, I told it to Mr. Patrick Durkin and his wife, and afterwards to John McManus.

Ques.—Did not Mrs. Brown advise you to come to the magistrate and make this complaint?

Ans.—No sir, Mrs. Brown did not advise me to make this complaint. Mr. Patrick Durkin told me that I ought to come to the magistrate and make the complaint.

Ques.—Who gave you money to pay the magistrate for the warrant?

Justice FREAM.—Mr. Hedley, you are aware that it requires no money to obtain a warrant on a complaint of that nature.

Mr. HEDLEY.—Yes Sir: but I wish to test her memory.

Ans.—No one gave me money to make the complaint.

Ques.—When did you make the complaint?

Ans.—I made the complaint yesterday.

Ques.—Where did you sleep last night?

Ans.—I slept in this house. The Justice obtained lodgings and supper for me, and I went to Patrick Durkin this morning.

Ques.—Who went with you to the Justice to make the complaint?

Ans.—Miss Brown.

Ques.—When did Mr. Brown make the last attempt to have connection with you?

Ans.—On the 2nd of January, which was the last time.

By Justice HARLOW.—Where does your brother reside?

Ans.—My brother lives in Penfield.

Ques.—How old is he?

Ans.—He is 28 years of age.

Ques.—Did your brother ever tell you anything about your father? (objected to by Mr. Hedley. Objection overruled and question allowed.)

Ans.—He said that he heard father was dead.

Ques.—Did you ever hear from any one else that your father was ever?

Ans.—I have heard my mother tell my step-father that he was dead—that she had a letter from his folks and that he died with the cholera, my mother was shortly after the receipt of the letter, married again.

Ques.—By Mr. Hedley.—When you swore that Mr. Brown did feloniously have fornication with you, did you know what you were swearing to?

Ans.—I don't know what you mean.

By Justice FREAM.—When you came for the warrant did you know what you were swearing to?

Ans.—I did. The accused told me that when I first came to Staten Island, that he *fell from a building* some years ago, and was taken up for a dead man, and that was the reason he supposed that the folks wrote that he was dead.

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**TRIAL  
OF THE REV. JOHN SEYS,  
PASTOR OF THE BEDFORD STREET  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The trial of this gentleman, the Pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church, in this City, for assault and battery upon Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, wife of Capt. Smith Cram, was commenced at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New-York City, on Monday, Feb. 1, before Judge Edwards and Aldermen Courtney and Garrison.

The Court Room was crowded to excess with spectators, and witnesses, among whom were some thirty members, principally, of the congregation of which the accused is Pastor.

The accused appeared in Court, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Child, Whirring and Lucy. He is about twenty years of age, with good features, dark, expressive eyes, and Websterian brow, and looks silvery, sprinkled, well arranged with much precision and taste. He was neatly dressed in a suit of black with crape gloves and white cravat.

He was duly accompanied by numerous members of his church, and also by the Rev. Messrs. Bangs, Pittman, Sandford, Steeney and other ministers of the Gospel.

The following Justices were called and sworn:—George B. Over, Patrick Connolly, Joseph Fuller, Henry V. Ryer, Samuel Barry, S. Halestad, Uriah Davis, D. C. Sand, Stephen Clark, Isaac Arnold, Isaac Moses, S. M. Pike.

The following is the testimony as continued from our last week's edition.

TUESDAY.

A dense crowd occupied the avenues to the court room at an early hour, and the interior was crammed to overflowing long before the time arrived to commence proceedings.

The first witness called was

*Jesse Burgess* who was sworn—Lives at 79 Pitt st.; did live in the same house with Mrs. Ridley; there was a great deal of noise there, and I saw a man coming out there one morning as early as 5 o'clock; this was three years ago; don't know the man.

*Nicholas McGraw* called.—Am a cabinet maker; attended the fair at Nibley's; saw Mrs. Cram there; knew her husband before; told me at the fair that her husband did not provide for her as he ought to; she said that he was too old for her, and she thought she ought never to have married him; she said she was 40 and he 60; I said that such marriages were not uncommon; a gentleman came and set upon the sofa beside her, and put his hand upon her knee and commenced conversation; I thought the conduct strange; in speaking of her, she said she was as young as ever; she asked me to come to her house and fix some chairs; I did not go.

Cross-examined by *Graham*.—I do not remember of ever saying that I felt as young as ever; I am a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; I suppose that 600 persons sat upon the sofa during the fair; I do not know that any body laid off on the sofa during the time; the man who sat upon the sofa with her is an honorable man of high standing, and one who is a friend to his country and the female sex; I would rather not tell his name.

*Graham*.—What will answer if you say he is an honorable man; is he married?

*Witness*.—I do not know; he is near 70 years old.

*John H. Goodman* called.—Lives at 183 Varick; Am a tailor; carries on business at 110 Chatham st.; I let Mrs. Cram part of a house in Vestry street, in 1844; I saw her on the stoop of the house as late as 10 or 11 o'clock; saw a man come out of her apartment as late as 10 o'clock; heard her door locked when he went up stairs, and after half an hour heard it unlocked, and he then came down stairs and went out; she did not pay her rent, and I told her she must move away; she did move away after staying about two months.

*Samuel H. Tappin*, called.—Am a shoemaker; lived in the same house with Mrs. Ridley; Mrs. Cram used to come there to see her daughter; she would often go to the front door and stand and look as though as she was waiting to see some body; have seen men come into the house; one in particular, that Mrs. Ridley called her cousin.

Cross-examined.—I remonstrated with her on her conduct; don't know the man that came there.

*Mrs. Susanna Tappin*, a young lady called.—Am wife of the last witness; Mrs. Ridley told me she had a husband, but he was living with another woman; she said she had a cousin who always paid her rent; that he was a horse jockey, and was away, and she called him Robert McCarty; he used to stay sometimes till after one o'clock at night; a man with a white round-about used to come there; she called him cousin also; when he came she went after her mother twice; I told her that such conduct was not right, and I told her that I should tell Mr. Pell, the landlord; she said she did not care, as her mother was a member of the same church as Mr. Pell.

Cross-examined by *Graham*.—She called him Carty; but she said he went to his boarding house when he was away, and they said his name was McCarty; she said that she was beat to hear he was an Irish man; (laughter); I was friendly with her after she left; I am a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

By *Whiting*.—She told me that her mother had runned her, and that she thought her mother had caused her and her husband to separate by bringing her to this city.

*Daniel W. Price* called.—Is a painter; lives at 266 Bleeker st.; knows Mrs. Cram; met her two years ago in Bleeker st., she asked me if I whitened ceilings; I had two pails with me; she called me Mr. Osborne; she wished me to come to her house and whiten the ceiling of her rooms; I went to her house and told her my price; she said she could get it done cheaper by a woman; she asked me if I was a single man; I told her I was married; she said I looked very much like a young man she knew; she spoke about Brother Griffin and Brother Cheney; and said the latter was a very feeling man, and she loved the ground he walked on; she asked me if I knew any young man that wanted to get married, that would make a good husband, as she knew a very nice young woman that wanted to get married badly, (laughter) and would like to have a little responsibility (laughter); a gentleman came in then whom she called captain and I stepped out, and did not go there after.

Mr. Whirring offered to give in evidence the class book of Mr. Seys, to show the day on which Mrs. Cram was admitted a probationary member of the church; the entry was read, from which it appeared she was admitted the 2d of February, 1845.

The defense here rested their testimony.

**REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR PROSECUTION.**

*Rev. Robert Travis*, called and sworn—

Examined by the DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; knows Mrs. Cram.

*Ques.*—What is her general character?

Mr. Whirring objected, and contended that the question must be confined to her general character for chastity, and not include her character for truth and veracity.

*Witness*.—I became acquainted with her in July, 1845; up to the time these charges were made against Mr. Seys, I never knew or heard anything against her character incompatible with the dignity of the lady and the Christian; called upon her the last of October, 1845; she sent for me to come and see her.

*Ques.*—Did she make any communication to you?

Defence objected.

*Mr. Clinton*.—We offer to show that when Mrs. Cram supposed she was in a dying condition, and at a time she could not have the motives attributed to her by the opposite party to bring these charges, she made these communications to the witness, which led to this prosecution, and that it was not through her instrumentality that these charges were brought before the public, but by the advice of the reverend gentleman now on the stand, and under whose counsel she acted.

Judge. Go on—ask your question.

*Ques.*—What did she tell you at that time, and what was her condition?

Defence objected; question admitted.

*Ans.*—I believed her position eminently dangerous, and her life in peril; I called upon her with a view to visit her as a Minister of the gospel; I had conversation with her relative to Mr. Seys.

*Ques.*—What was that conversation?

Defence objected.

*Ques.*—Did you ever hear of the matter she communicated to you before this interview?

Defence contended that the declaration of complainant is extrinsic or, while she was apprehending death, could not be received as testimony except in cases of murder, and cited the case of "The People, vs. Rosell;" and also that the declaration of a party, in order to show a motive for a complaint, could not be shown affirmatively.

The Court admitted the testimony.

*Ques.*—What was the conversation between you and Mrs. Cram?

*Ans.*—I had not visited Mrs. Cram a great many times; they were always short; at the time she sent for me and my wife to visit her I did not know she was so sick; I went to see her; Mr. Seys came in while I was there, and had some conversation with her; he asked me to pray, as I was not so much in the habit of being there as he was; I knelt down and prayed; we then got up to go, and Mrs. Cram said to me, "Mr. Travis, I wish you would wait, as I wish to make some communication to you;" Mr. Seys must have heard this; I stepped back and began to console her, and she said she thought she would die; I asked her how she felt: she said her mind was tranquil and she thought she was as well prepared to die as she should be; the only thing she said she wished to live for, was to train her children up to virtue and piety; I replied to her, I hoped she would recover and live to fellowship with her friends; she said if I should recover I cannot go to Bedford st. Church any more; I cannot hear Mr. Seys preach; I asked her why? and her reply was, because he has injured me; I said if he had I presumed he would make it all right, as it must be something of a trivial character; she replied no, the injury is of such a nature that he cannot make it right; I asked her what it was; she appeared much affected, and threw the sheet over her face and wept; she said must I tell you, I cannot tell you; oh, his wife, his children, I love them, I would not harm them for the world; I pressed her again to let me know what it was, and she commenced the narration; she informed me that he came to her house three weeks before camp-meeting and put his arm around her waist, and said he loved her because she looked so much like his wife, (laughter); taking her by the hand at the same time; she told me she reproved him then for that act, and that he made many apologies; he left the house and a week afterwards called again; he then acted rude, not as a minister of the gospel ought to do, but not bad as he had before; a week afterwards, Saturday previous to the Camp-meeting at Sing Sing, he called again; he then took her by the hand and made an attempt to draw or get her to the sofa; she remonstrated with him by asking him this question—"Would you have me disgrace myself and my family?" she called him a wretch and wished him to leave the house; he proposed then for her to accompany him to a house of accommodation; she said to him I have looked up to you as my pastor and my leader, and I am disappointed in you; he began to cry and begged her to forgive him, saying for Christ's sake or God's sake forgive me; after many entreaties on his part, on promise that he would never treat her so again she promised not to make it known; he then left the house with this understanding; after the camp-meeting he visited her again; he then dealt very roughly with her, and when she told him she would expose him; I think she said it was at this visit that they had a little squabble together, in which he wrenched her wrist and it was lame for several days; she said he then took her by the hand and put it in an improper place upon his person; I then asked her if she was willing to put her hand on the Holy Evangelists and affirm this statement.

The Judge stopped the witness here.

*Witness*.—I asked her if she was willing to make the statement to Mr. Seys that she had to me.

Her answer was ruled out.

*Witness*.—She then said I would like to have you go to Mr. Seys and bring him back, he will own the whole of it; I told her I would bring him then, but before I went I told her that she must be certain that all she had said was correct before she thus assigned a minister of God; I did not go after him; she said she had not told any one else, not even her husband, and the reason why, was that he was seeking religion and she feared that it would turn him out of the way; I told her that my wife would visit her in the after part of the day as she could not come in the morning with me; I told her not to communicate the statement to my wife, as I thought she had better let it rest, as it would injure the church and the man for whose character I had great respect; she said she could not meet in Mr. Seys' class nor take the sacrament from him; I told her if she withdrew from the church without a cause, it would create inquiry, and that she had better change her class for the present; I told her to be extremely cautious about throwing out inuendos against Mr. Seys, and to treat him as though nothing had happened—but by no means to let him put his foot over her door; she told me that there was one circumstance had taken place, during Mr. Seys' visits that she could not tell to any man.

*Ques.* Through whose means was this matter made public?

*Ans.* This thing remained quiet with myself till between Christmas and New Year's, and I did not intend to ever reveal it, but circumstances compelled it and I put it in a way for defence to do.

I went to see Mr. Cram and he was not at home; a lady (Mrs. Jay) was on the step and I was invited in; she is a reputable member and was on probation in the church; I called upon John McClean, and stated to him an imaginary or supposed case; he said it ought to come out; I received a communication from Mr. Cram demanding me to make the matter public in the church.

Cross-examined by *Whiting*.—I was 50 years old in September; I have been a minister and licentiate for admission 20 years; was an associate with Mr. Cheney for one year, and I then afterwards continued with Mr. Seys who then took charge of the church; always had the best feelings for him; we associated together in our ministerial avocations; I always supposed that Mr. Seys had the best of feelings towards me; the charge struck me as surprising; never heard a similar charge against a minister of the gospel; she was in bed as the Rev. gentleman beside her knows, as he was there; he spoke to her, but I can't recollect what he said; some religious conversation passed between them, respecting her condition; I cannot say that he spoke to her of her God; I commended her prayer; he took his leave of her in the usual manner.

*Ques.* Is your wife a very talkative woman?

*Ans.* You had better inquire of my neighbors;—(daughter)—do you ask this because your wife is a talkative woman?

*Witness*. No, but because I have seen talkative women have talkative husbands; but what I want to know is whether you told this matter to your wife?

*Witness*. No; I told Mr. Seys a day or two after this conversation with Mrs. Cram and spoke to him friendly.

*Ques.* Was it not your duty to expose the conduct of Mr. Seys to the Quarterly Conference?

*Ans.* No; I do not think it was my duty to disclose anything unless I was fully convinced of its truth; I had formed no positive conclusion as to his guilt or innocence at the meeting of the Conference; I never said to any one that if Mr. Seys was silenced by this complaint I would have charge of his pulpit; nor never made use of any such remark to any human being that I can recollect.

*Loren G. Cheney*, called. Is a member of the Methodist Church; had charge of the Bedford Street Church two years previous to 1845; knows Mrs. Cram; I first saw her in the early part of 1845, at the altar of the Bedford Street Church.

*Ques.* What was her general character?

*Ans.* It was good so far as I could learn at that time; I made inquiries then relative to her character.

Cross-examined by defence. I admitted her to the class; when I left she passed over to Mr. Seys' pastoral care.

*Edward Clark*, an elderly gentleman, called.

*Ques.* Do you know Mrs. Cram?

*Ans.* Yes. I have known her since 1839, and have never heard any thing disrespectful of her.

Cross-examined. I do not know her acquaintances; my family has never visited her; I have seen her at the Fair.

*James Fruin*, called. Is a physician; have known Mrs. Cram for 17 years; never heard any thing against her character up to this difficulty.

Cross-examined. I have not been particularly acquainted with her since 1834.

*Miss Henrietta Plumb*, a very pretty black eyed girl. Have known Mrs. Cram for 14 years; never heard anything against her; boarded with her when I was 16, at Rutgers.

Cross-examined.—I am 21; have not lived in the same house with her here; have frequently called to see her in the day time; am not much acquainted with her daughter; never heard of Mr. McCarty, her cousin.

*Mrs. Sarah Diamond*, an elderly lady, called. Have known Mrs. Cram for 7 years; have visited her during that time; never heard anything against her.

Cross-examined.—Never saw the cousin McCarty; have often taken tea with Mrs. Cram; I visit her now.

*Mrs. Margaret Massy*, an elderly lady called. Have known Mrs. Cram 11 years; she has been to New Orleans during that time with her husband; never heard anything against her character until this case.

*David Mooy*, an elderly gentleman. Have known Mrs. Cram since 1838; have been intimate with her family and lived in the same house with her; never heard anything against her character till this complaint.

Cross-examined.—Don't know the cousin McCarty.

*Dr. Gerard Baumer* called.—I attended Mrs. Cram in 1845; her disease was polyposis uteri, which I removed by an operation; there was but one tumor.

Cross-examined by *Whiting*.—It was located on the upper part of the uterus, and was as large as a duck's egg; did not examine the size of the uterus.

**REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.**

*Justice Rees* recalled.—The complaint was made by Mrs. Cram against Mr. Seys, on the 2d of March, before Justice Osborn; it was investigated.

*Ques.* Did Mr. Cram call upon you during that time and ask you to do anything?

Objected to.

*Whiting*.—We want to show that Mr. Cram applied to the magistrate to withdraw the complaint.

Judge. That won't do.

*Samuel Carpenter* called.—Is a member of the Methodist church; heard Mr. Travis say that if Mr. Seys lost the right of the pulpit he would have the sole right to it and no one could help it.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Vandermark and myself were talking about who would have the right to preach, and then Mr. Travis said this.

*Martin Allen*, called.—At the time of the conversation with Mr. Vandermark and Mr. Carpenter, I heard Mr. Travis say that if Mr. Seys was silenced, he would have the right to the pulpit until the conference set, in spite of the Bishop or the Presiding Elder; we were talking about the charges against Mr. Seys, and that was the way the remark was made.

Other witnesses were about being called to the same point when the prosecution admitted the fact.

FRIDAY.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Every person committing rape out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, and within the admiralty and jurisdiction of the United States, is guilty of felony, and if convicted must be sentenced to be executed.*

"*PATENT.—An American must pay \$20 for a patent for a new invention. Subjects of Great Britain \$100, and of other countries \$200. The cost of a caveat is \$20 or an invention requiring further time to perfect it is \$20 to any person who has resided for a year and declared his intentions to become a citizen.*

"*INQUIRER.—Your indignation is natural and well grounded. The crime is more prevalent than any other specific felony; yet, as you say, there is seldom, if ever, a conviction. According to the Statute the offence is punishable with a maximum of ten years and a minimum of five—in the State Prison. We intend to take up the subject next week and will be obliged to you for any facts you may have in your possession.*

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

**REV. JOHN SEYS.**—We give on our first page, a superior likeness of Mr. Seys, as an accompaniment to the conclusion of the report of the trial, which will be found in this day's paper. We have now placed before the public, in a most faithful manner, the whole of the proceedings of one of the most exciting and remarkable cases that has been made the subject of investigation in our Courts.

Contrary to public expectation, the accused has been most completely vindicated from the charges brought against him, and the contrivers of the complaint have not only had the mortification of seeing him win favor and public confidence by the ordeal, but also to find themselves condemned to a confusion, more disastrous by far, than any which they could have contemplated against the defendant. Indeed, had Mr. Seys have devoted himself to invent means to render himself popular, and to cover his enemies with shame, the utmost stretch of his ingenuity would not have been so efficacious as the powerful testimony of this case. In connection with the testimony, we regard the verdict of the jury as discreditable, in a high degree, to those who rendered it. In the face of a vindication acknowledged by our whole population to be most signal and complete, they have declared that they only acquitted the accused "by giving him the benefit of great doubts," or in other words, that they reluctantly discharged him for fear he might be innocent. This strange decision can scarcely be accounted for, but a comment on its justice is rendered unnecessary, by a reference to the details of the case. These were taken by us, and in a manner so superior to the ordinary style of newspaper reporting that our report has been endorsed and certified by the presiding judges of the Court, by the District Attorney, and by all the counsel employed in the case. This admirable report is now published by us in pamphlet form, and in addition to a fine likeness of Mr. Seys, contains an interesting biographical sketch of him, embracing a period of seventeen years, during a large portion of which he served as a Missionary in the torrid latitudes of Africa. The price of this pamphlet is six cents, and can be had of any of the news-agents or news-boys. Our readers in the various cities of the Union may obtain them of the resident agent.

**STARVATION OF A PEOPLE.**—The accounts from Ireland by the Sarah Sands are truly appalling. A whole nation is perishing for food. Those who are not yet dead turn to us for succor, and the appeal must be answered as becomes a People blessed with our abundance. Men women and children must join in the work of rescue. The man who can give ten dollars, can save the lives of a whole family for months, and every smaller sum will do its share of good. Let there be no pause between a sense of duty and its performance; no idle ostentatious sympathy. Let every one give according to his means; thank God that he can give, and sleep hereafter with a mind at ease. Let associations, corporations, and companies come forward and for once give evidence that they have souls. Among them, let Trinity Church with her thirty-five millions take the lead, and devote at least one of those millions to the really holy cause of saving human life.

We hope, however, that all classes and conditions will do their duty in this awful crisis. We shall then soon have the satisfaction to hear the wail of death that now sweeps to us across the ocean, changed into the blessings of a rescued people.

**II** We are indebted to the politeness of Constable George Hughes of Lancaster, Penn., for a copy of the trial of Haggerty, a condensed report of which will be found in our third page.

**NEW CHARGES AGAINST THE REV. JOHN N. MAFFIT.**—The Methodist community of Brooklyn and of this city, are at present in a state of extraordinary excitement, in relation to some new charges of immoral and unnatural conduct, which have been recently alleged against the celebrated preacher John N. Maffit. The charges preferred against him are connected with his ministry in New York, and consist, as we understand, of five distinct allegations. Mr. Maffit has determined to meet the charges, before a Conference soon to be held in Brooklyn, and for that purpose has employed several eminent counsel to defend him. The main of the charges are of a most heinous character, and if sustained, must condemn him to measureless execration, but if false, will leave as little mercy for his foes. We abstain from particulars in the present state of things, and leave the history of the affair to the authenticated developments which will doubtless soon be made by the regularly organized tribunals, both of the church and of the law. It is to be hoped that the matter may terminate as harmless to religion as the case of the Rev. Mr. Seys.

**THE STATEN ISLAND CASE.**—We give in another portion of this paper the report of a most extraordinary case of incest, which has recently been under investigation, at Staten Island. The report has been very carefully taken, and with the exception of some of the grosser details of the offence, is laid before our readers exactly as it transpired before the magistrates. It was sent to us from Staten Island for publication, and a desire has been expressed to us from various residents of Richmond county, by letter, that we would give it publicity as a warning against the offender in case he should get off like others who have been notoriously guilty of the same horrid crime. The case is peculiar in many of its features, and most so perhaps, in the doubt of the paternity of the daughter. By way of accounting for this, however, and for the long separation on which the doubt is based, it has been said that the father has served a long term of years in a state prison. We shall doubtless have more particulars of the case in a few days.

**DISGRACEFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.**—A preacher of Jeffersonville, Ky., during the course of his sermon administered a pointed and severe rebuke, before the whole congregation, to two young ladies whom he imagined were not paying him that degree of attention which he deserved. A gentleman who was with the ladies, considering that the preacher had overstepped his province and committed a gross invasion of the decencies of life, called on him the next day and demanded an apology. The clergyman refused, whereupon the gentleman spat upon the Rev. censor's face. The crowd which had collected during this dispute, then fell upon the lay offender, and pummelled him severely. The preacher brought a suit for the assault, and after a hearing of all the circumstances the jury to which the case was submitted, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of eight dollars. This does not appear to us to be a righteous verdict. The preacher may have committed an aggression, but the young man's conduct deserved severer punishment.

**THE BOSTON ROBBERY, AND THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS.**—The Boston Officers have arrested four suspicious characters of the names of Wm. Brown, Charles Morton, Wm. Bell, and Jack Smith, on suspicion of their being the perpetrators of the robbery of the jewelry store of Messrs. Courier & Trott. It appears however, that the only cause of their arrest was the fact that they went to the jail on Saturday last to escort home a pickpocket named John Hall, whose term of sentence in that place for stealing an ivory fan, had just then expired. Three officers followed the party to the Suffolk House, and then sending for the Marshall arrested the rogues while they were drinking and smoking to the health of their reclaimed brother.

We have no faith in the above arrest and hope it will not induce the officers of this city to relax their efforts to detect the true thieves. Fellows who steal fans, and honor such connections as do, are not capable of an exploit like that performed upon the store of Mr. Courier & Trott; nor on the other hand, would the eminent burglars who made that "crack," have been guilty of such stupid conduct as that indulged in by Bill Brown and his compatriots. Boston is, most likely, indebted to New York for the above burglary. So think our most experienced officers, and if they are not kept torpid by an idle and protracted examination, they will doubtless exert themselves to some purpose. False arrests are great checks to the detection of real thieves, and we hope therefore, that the Boston authorities will commence and end the examination of Bill Brown and his troop as soon as possible.

**III** We are indebted to the politeness of Constable George Hughes of Lancaster, Penn., for a copy of the trial of Haggerty, a condensed report of which will be found in our third page.

**CASE OF FREEMAN THE MURDERER.**—The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer of Cayuga, and granted a new trial in the case of Freeman, the negro, who murdered the Van Nest family.

**POLLY BODINE.**—We understand that this woman will soon be discharged on *nolle prosequi* to be entered in all the remaining cases against her. The sooner this is done the better. There is no hope now of her conviction, and she has already cost Richmond county an enormous sum to bring her to justice.

**STREET SIGNS.**—A correspondent of a London paper suggests that the names of the streets should be written on the glass sides of the public lamps, to guide the way-faring stranger at night. This is an excellent idea, and should engage the attention of our common council, for adoption in this city.

**HIGHWAY ASSASSINS.**—The robbers who slew the German, Mamie, on the highway, a few days ago in St. Louis, for his money, have not yet been detected. Three miscreants who have subsequently been arrested for a similar attempt are, however, previously suspected. Their names are Bush, McFadden and Purdham.

**DESCRIPTION OF A FUGITIVE MURDERER.**—Josiah Spurgeon, who committed a deliberate murder, by stabbing Jacob Mitchell of Harrison co. Mo., has not been taken. He was last heard of in a north-western direction. He is only 18 years of age, but thick set, five feet ten inches high, light complexion and stutters badly. \$200 reward are offered for his apprehension.

**TRAVELLING SWINDLER.**—The "Charleston Mercury" gives an account of a fugitive swindler, who after having advertised for two weeks for some safe mode of investment of \$10,000 or \$12,000, decamped with large amounts of goods which he had obtained on various false pretences. He is thus described: He is an Englishman and calls himself H. I. Hanford. He has something of the cockney dialect; is from 26 to 30 years of age, rather stout, dark hair, fair complexion and very plausible and prepossessing in his manners. He left Charleston on Saturday, the 30th of January, in the cars for Augusta or Columbia, or in the steamboat for Savannah. The Southern police will of course be on the look out for him. If the height of the above man had been given, we think we could speak as to his identity.

**THE BOUNDARIES OF FREEDOM.**—About fifty feet of the wall of the Penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, fell down a few days ago. A cow was the only victim of the damage, and none of the convicts had an opportunity of benefiting by the unexpected enlargement of their boundaries.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.**—A volunteer, who in company with two companions forced himself into the house of Miss Lavinia Mitchell, in N. O., met with a Mexican reception. He followed her into a side room against her will, when she fired a pistol at him and shot him in the neck. The volunteer and his aids then withdrew, and the woman was arrested for opening the war this side the Rio Grande.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—The Sullivan County Whig contains an account of a dreadful case of murder and suicide which occurred at Grahamsville, in that county, on the 20th ult. During the absence of her husband, Mrs. Barckley cut her step-daughter's throat with a razor, and then cut her own. On the return of the husband he found them lying in their gore, quite dead.

**INDEPENDENT POLICE.**—There has been an Independent Police established in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn. Its members consist of Messrs. Robert Hague, John Fox and Thomas Johnson, all experienced officers. Their exertions will doubtless be beneficial to the community.

**DESERVED DISGRACE.**—A member of the Missouri Legislature, has been unanimously expelled from his seat in the Assembly, for insulting a respectable married female, in the streets of Jefferson city. In addition to insulting the lady he had beaten her husband for interfering. He was obliged to fly to avoid lynch law, and the ignominious expulsion followed immediately after. The following is the resolution of the House of which he was a member:

"Resolved, That B. F. WALKER, Representative elect from the county of Dade, be, and is hereby, expelled during the remainder of the session of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, from, and deprived of all right to claim, his seat upon the floor of this House, for conduct which has rendered him infamous and unfit to associate with gentlemen and represent a decent constituency."

## KING KING STATE PRISON.

**Annual Report of Inspectors—Great Decrease of Expenses—Increase of Price of Convict Labor—Injurious Competition of Convict Labor of other States, with the Free Labor of New-York—Beneficial use of Tobacco among Convicts—New Contracts—Number of Convicts Employed, etc.**

The Annual Report of the Inspectors and Officers of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, before us, and it represents the financial condition and prospects of the Institution as materially improved during the present year, the expenses exceeding its earnings only \$854.19, while for the past several years its earnings have not approached its ordinary annual expenses within \$18,000. This gratifying change has been produced chiefly by the exercise of a rigid and stringent economy in expenditures, the actual earnings of the prison not having materially varied from those of the preceding year. The present Board of Inspectors have made no contract for convict labor at less than 25 cents per day, but the contracts for 1843 having five years yet to run, contract the labor of 275 men at 25 cents per day, which, at present rates, is a loss to the prison of \$5000 per annum. Recent contract has been entered into with Alfred Marvel, of Woodbury, Connecticut, for the employment of from 20 to 30 female convicts in the manufacture of buttons at 20 cents per day, which will prove highly profitable, as their employment heretofore has produced little aid in support of the prison.

Another contract has also recently been entered into for the employment of from 30 to 150 men for five years, in the manufacture of lime, at 40 cents per day for each man, and five cents per ton for the stone used for the lime, as taken from the quarry.

In connexion with the financial interests of the prison, the Inspectors call the attention of the Legislature and the mechanics of the state, to a feature in the operation of the restrictive law of 1842, which was enacted as follows:—

"§ 2. No convict who shall hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in either of the State prisons of this State, shall, in such prison, be permitted to work, except as is hereinbefore provided, at any other mechanical trade than that which, as shall appear by the certificate of the clerk of the court in which he was convicted, such convict having learned and practised previous to his conviction, or in the making or manufacture of articles for which the chief supply for the consumption of the country, is imported from the United States." [Session Laws 1842, p. 182.]

"It does not seem to have been considered, that this law not only depresses the market value of our own prison labor, but furnishes a positive protection to the prison labor of sister states and, invites all the penitentiaries of the Union into competition with the free labor of New-York. It is well known that New-York city furnishes the largest market for prison, as for about every other kind of manufacture in our country. It is not so well known that this is the only state that protects its free labor from competition with its convict labor to any extent.

"More than one-third of the whole earnings of the Massachusetts Penitentiary at Charlestown, are derived from cutting stone. There is likewise a large contract at that prison for the manufacture of brushed. The state prison at Westersfield, in Connecticut, has for a number of years paid a large revenue to the state treasury from the proceeds of convict labor, employed in chair-making, shoe-making, cutlery, smithery, and cabinet-making. The convicts at the new state prison at Trenton, in New-Jersey, are mostly occupied in chair-making and shoe-making. Nearly one-half of the convicts both in the Maine and Vermont penitentiaries, are employed at shoe-making. All this labor of these several penitentiaries in states, for most of whose surplus labor New-York has been, and must continue to be a prominent market, comes within the restrictions of the act of 1842 above quoted. And we are not at liberty to contract for the services of a single convict upon any such branch of industry, unless he had been engaged in that trade previously to his conviction here. The consequence is, that our legislation in attempting to protect our own free labor from competition with convict labor, is in fact protecting to precisely the same extent, the convict labor of all the neighboring states, at the expense of the free labor of this state, and in certain cases laying a bounty upon foreign prison labor, for several branches of industry which would come within the operation of the restringing law of 1842. We will enumerate the article of ship hats as an instance, are not manufactured in this state to any extent, if at all, but are mostly wrought in the Eastern states, by prison labor and otherwise, and yet the state of New-York furnishes a larger market for this article probably than an equal area upon any portion of the globe. If our penitentiaries were permitted by law to engage in this manufacture, they would compete with none of our domestic free labor, and might be enabled to furnish an article of almost infinite consumption in this state, without touching the interests of her citizens except to advance them.

"The protection furnished by this law to neighboring states in the manufacture of shoes and cabinet ware, seems to be equally unfavourable to the interests of our own citizens, and inconsistent with the design contemplated by the passage of that law. Under these circumstances, the undersigned respectfully invite your honorable body to consider the propriety of so modifying the law to which reference has been made, as to limit its restriction upon convict labor to those branches of industry, the chief supply of which, for the consumption of this state, is imported from without the state of New-York."

After passing over various matters connected with the internal discipline of the prison, and allusion to the advantage on that point that appears to have been produced by allowing the use of tobacco in moderate quantities, to those convicts who were habituated to it previous to sentence, the Inspector's report concludes with a recommendation that they should be supplied with the testimony upon which conviction is had, in order to form a correct opinion of the offences of which the criminals are convicted, and the leading details of their criminal history.

This we consider as a most valuable suggestion, and its accomplishment would place in the hands of the keepers a guide, not only in their interrogation of the convicts, would place them in a position whereby they could readily measure the truth of their various representations, and be better qualified to advise the discipline best adapted to each particular case. At present, the certificate of conviction that accompanies the convict, merely states his statutory offence, whereas quite as great diversity of character and of depravity, may be found among convicts sentenced for the same offence, and for the same period, as exists between those sentenced for the longest and shortest terms known to our criminal code.

The report of H. P. ROWELL, Esq., the able and intelligent agent, accompanies that of the Inspectors, and presents a complete view of the domestic economy and financial condition of the prison, which is highly creditable to his character as a public officer. He recommends on the score of economy and humanity, the abolishment of the present mode of supplying the prisoners with their meals in their cells, and introducing in its stead the table system, as has been adopted with salutary effect in all our Eastern prisons.

In relation to the employment of prisoners, and contracts for the year, he presents the following statement:

"The cost per diem for each of the convicts during the year, has been 19 cents and 7 mills.

The productive male convicts are employed as follows:

On file contract, for James Horner, . . . . .	148
At carpet weaving, for John Humphries, . . . . .	60
do do Hotchkiss and Smith, . . . . .	46
At boots and shoes, for Robert Wilts, . . . . .	40
On saddle hardware contract, for Wm. J. Buck, . . . . .	48
On hat contract, for Wm. H. White, . . . . .	28
On fur cutting contract, for Wm. A. White, . . . . .	44
On cooper contract, for Henry R. Hubbell, . . . . .	2
On toy contract, for James Spencer, . . . . .	40
At shade painting, for John W. Redfield, . . . . .	2
In stone shop, stone cutters, barrow-men and waiters, . . . . .	20
In State shop, carpenters, . . . . .	8
In smith shop, smiths and helpers, . . . . .	6
In quarry, . . . . .	25
On the excavation for the water works, . . . . .	40
At work on the reservoir, . . . . .	24
Cutting stone for do . . . . .	13
	600

In addition to this there are 158 convicts employed as waiters, nurses, teamsters, etc., etc.

"The contract for marble for Grace Church, N. Y., has been completed during the past year, and some progress has been made in cutting the stone necessary for the Rectory of said church. There has been a considerable quantity of stone delivered to the Naval and Small Pox Hospital, Brooklyn, under a previous contract. It is somewhat expected that a quantity sufficient for the completion of both these jobs, will be quarried and delivered this fall. A contract has been made with Dr. R. T. Underhill, to furnish him with rough pecked ashlar, for the basement, and marble trimmings for a brick house, now in course of erection by him in New-York city—(Florence's in Broadway). A contract has also been made with Thornton M. Niven, Esq., to furnish him with the building stone necessary for the erection of the church of the Puritans, N. Y.

"The above are all the engagements of much moment, entered into during the past year for the supply of marble for building purposes.

"A contract has been entered into with William Radford, Esq., of New-York, for the supply of the convicts with rations for the year commencing November 1st, 1846, at six dollars and sixty-nine cents per hundred rations."

The Matron denies in her report that she has circulated licentious books in the prison, or adopted Fourierism or any other ism as a study for convicts.

The reports of the Chaplain and Physician are also annexed, and appear to be clear and conclusive as to the faithful performance of their duties.

MURDERERS IN NEW ORLEANS.—There are a lot of braves and assassins now in New Orleans who have temporarily joined the army in the expectation that their position will save them from stringent prosecution in case they should be detected. Several murders have been committed by these wretches, the last of which was the slaughter of a Spaniard named John Leboris on the highway, and the fatal stabbing of a slave of Madame Veau. The police of N. O. should exert themselves to ferret out these villains in justice to the honorable and patriotic bands of volunteers who are daily arriving in their city.

CHEROKEE MURDERS.—The Cherokee Country, already so notorious for murders, appears to be adding to its sanguinary character every day. By the last accounts from the oft mentioned "Goring Snake District" we have seven men wounded and a woman killed by some assassins who discharged their pieces among a collection of natives at a dance. Another case is the deliberate murder of a Creek Indian in another County by a drunken white man. The latter murderer, did not escape, but was convicted and sentenced to death.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A robbery on the highway was committed, near Norwalk, in Lower Canada, on the night of the 30th January, by 4 foot-pads, on a lone traveller. The robbers were disguised, and wore white hats.

### New Counterfeits.

BANK OF CHARLESTON: 20%.—The Augusta Constitutional says: "We have been shown a counterfeit bill of Twenty Dollars, purporting to be of the Bank of Charleston, which was passed upon a youth, the clerk of one of the merchants, on Wednesday last. The bill is nearly new, rarely executed, and on inferior paper—the vignette is indistinct and the signatures not very skilfully imitated. A practised eye will at once detect the counterfeit."

NATIONAL BANK.—Notes on this bank in this city, of the denomination of one dollar altered to 20%, are in circulation.

BANK OF NEWBURGH 10%.—A man who gave his name as John Wilson was arrested on Saturday evening last on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit Ten Dollar bill, purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Newburgh, at the store of C. & A. Wilsey, No. 451 Hudson street, in payment for a small amount of dry goods. On being informed that the bill was worthless, the accused offered to give the clerk other money if he would accompany him a short distance; but instead of doing so, however, he proceeded to commit an assault and battery upon the clerk. He was finally taken into custody and committed to prison.

FRAUDULENT MONEY.—A man named Cohen was arrested on a charge of passing spurious money at a store in the 2d Ward; and Jeremiah Tine was arrested by officer Allen, charged with passing bad money to Timothy Desmond in the 4th Ward. They were both locked up for examination.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE.—Three men were arrested on Tuesday of last week at Elkton, Md., for attempting to pass a counterfeit \$19 note, of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Del. The counterfeit was poor.

Attempted Murder—Escape of the Assassin—His Description—Police on the Alert.

POLICE OFFICE, SCHENECTADY, Feb. 7, 1847.

MESSRS. CAMP & WILKES:

Gentlemen.—A young man by the name of Thomas Butler was stabbed with a dirk knife on the evening of the 6th inst., by Edward Thomas, Jr., and it is thought by the physician that he will die. Thomas has escaped, and gone east, to New York or Boston it is thought. He will probably ship as a hand on board of some vessel, as he had but little money. He was born and brought up here. He is about eighteen years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, quite slender, light complexion, light hair, curled a little at the ends, quite pale or consumptive looking, spare face, sharp nose, and has a slight twitch of the face. He had on when he left, dark mixed coat, grey pants, and cloth or plush cap. We are anxious to have him arrested. Please notify the police and much oblige yours

Respectfully,

H. B. AUSTIN, POLICE JUSTICE.

P. S.—It is stated by those acquainted with Thomas that he has a slight impediment—hesitation or stammering in his speech, but it is very slight.

Supposed Murder of a Negro Boy in Moyamensing Prison—Mysterious Operation—Call upon the Coroner.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1847.

MESSRS. CAMP & WILKES:

Gentlemen.—I perceive by a report, in the Philadelphia Sun of this morning, that a negro boy, named James Hopkins, came to his death under very mysterious circumstances, a short time ago, in the county prison, situated in the township of Moyamensing. I have made some inquiry respecting the affair, and though I do not wish to detract from the characteristic energy of the reporter for the Sun, yet, permit me to add, that from the evidence which I have been enabled to learn, that I believe the boy Hopkins to have been cruelly murdered. The statement which has been made through the Sun is true, and will doubtless lead to a legal investigation. The sister of the deceased, says that she visited her brother during his last illness, and he says the keeper "jumped on him until his guts came out." This is his language, which to a refined ear may appear harsh. The statement of the keeper is, that the dying boy did "not blame any body but himself." Can we have any better proof of the truly Christian forgiveness of that "Son of Ethiopia?" When his soul was flickering betwixt life and death, when the gloom of the future began to envelop him—when he knew that in a few hours he must die, and go to the presence of him who knoweth all things—in that spirit of forgiveness which would reflect honor upon the Christian, he (if the keeper speaks truly) breathed out forgiveness to the man who took upon himself the authority to castigate him with a knotted leather strap.

The doings in our county prison are kept as a divine oracle. Crime, no doubt, of the worst kind is continually perpetrated within its gloomy walls, but they are not penetrable except to those who are directly interested. Mysterious deaths have sometimes occurred, but having gained the credit of a nine days renown, are then steeped in the waters of Lethe, and soon forgotten. I trust, for the sake of humanity and for justice, that the death of the colored boy above alluded to will be legally investigated by our present efficient Coroner, N. B. Leidy, who, it appears, was never advised of the mysterious affair.

Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL.—A Complimentary Ball is to be given on Tuesday evening next at the Castle Garden, to Mr. G. R. Rappar, a very excellent man and worthy member of the fire department, whose whole stock of tools and other earthly goods, were destroyed at the recent fire in Canal street. The ball is got up by his brother firemen, and it is to be hoped it will be as well attended as the compliment is deserved.

PAM MIN ROUND.—The Rochester Democrat cautions the public against a villain named Daniel Uathank, who, during the last fourteen years has married five wives in different parts of the United States, and abandoned all in turn. He is thus described:

He was last seen in Canada. He is 38 years of age, light complexion, rather bold, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, thick set, weight about 160 pounds, black eyes, had one of his arms marked with a square and compass and flowers on one or both, and also a ring around one of his fingers—all with India ink—is a blacksmith by trade, an excellent stove-mounter, and he is supposed to be around some furnace in Canada. He took away a pattern to make irons for revolving clothes-lines, which he may be peddling.

Editors of newspapers will subserve the interests of humanity by publishing the above facts, both in the United States and Canada, and throughout the world.

JEW MIKE.—This despicable petty pickpocket was arrested this week, in this city, in the act of robbing a gentleman's pocket. The court of Sessions should punish him to the extent of the law.

ESCAPED CONVICTS—PERHAPS.—The St. Louis Organ notices the arrest in that city, of two suspicious persons who are strongly supposed to be escaped from some penitentiary. It was noticed that their heads had the appearance of having been shaved on one side. "On being locked up," says the above journal, "they refused to give any account of themselves." What penitentiary has lost any convicts?

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—The General Council of New Orleans has adopted a supplementary ordinance, establishing a uniform rate of taxation on hawkers, pedlars, coffee houses, &c. &c., and creating additional charges. Dealers in patent medicines are to pay, according to said ordinance, a tax of \$50; dyers and scoulers a tax of \$10; intelligence offices \$10; coal, wood and lumber-yards \$20; boarding houses for seamen, where a bar is kept \$200, where no bar is kept \$30.

NEGRO STEALING.—A fellow by the name of Ward has recently been playing Murrell's game of negro-stealing in the South. A slave whom he had decoyed from his master in South Carolina, and brought to New Orleans for sale, was arrested in that city and disclosed the whole affair. He said that he had been decoyed away under a promise of being taken to a free state; but finding he was in the hands of a treacherous master, he now wanted to go back to his master. Ward got wind of what was going on, and managed to get out the way.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Sullivan County Whig, gives the particulars of a most awful murder of a young girl by her step-mother, and the death of the latter by suicide. The horrible affair took place at Neverasink, N. J., on the 19th January. Anna Barckley was the name of the mother, and Amy that of the daughter, who was eleven years of age. It appears that the step-mother had long imbibed a spirit of hatred towards the child. On the morning of the 19th ult. Mr. Barckley arose early, made a fire and called his wife. He informed her that he was going to a neighbor's, about three-fourths of a mile distant, and wished her to call Amy and send her of an errand. On returning, when near the house, he heard the boy scream, saying "mother has killed Amy and killed herself." He ran in and found his wife and daughter lying upon the floor with their throats cut—dead and weltering in their gore.—The boy stated that Amy arose, dressed herself, and went to the corner of the room to get her mittens; her mother immediately seized her by the throat with one hand, and choked her; the girl screamed; his mother with her other hand then took a razor from a shelf, opened the case, took the razor therewith, and opened it with her teeth. The boy sprang for the razor, but his mother pushed him back, and drew the blade across the throat of Amy. He then seized the youngest child, (a babe,) and ran with it toward the outward door. His mother bade him stop and sprang toward him; but he told her that his father was coming and kept on. She looked out of the window, saw her husband and then stepped back, cut her throat from ear to ear and fell upon the floor lifeless.

Stabbing.—A colored woman named Mary Johnson, of 111 Sullivan street, has been arrested and committed for having attempted to take the life of her husband by stabbing him in the head.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS OF THE LIFE OF AN ACTOR. By F. C. WEMMVS.—The above is the title of two neat volumes of 200 pages each, which narrate the amusing passages in the varying and motley life of an actor. For the amusement of a leisure hour, there is, perhaps no description of light reading which can soften the time more agreeably than the lively passages of these volumes. They treat of prominent incidents and characters in the theatrical profession, with a freedom which can no where else be found; and the progressive history of the Drama through the time of the work, connects the interest, and inclines the reader to the end. It is published by Burgess, Stringer & Co., 322 Broadway, at 37½ cents a volume.

For the trials and proceedings of the Court of Sessions, see next page.

Arrested on a Bench Warrant.—Some time ago, a young man named Edward McLaughlin was arrested on a charge of burglary, but was permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, and judgment was suspended in his case, on condition that he would enter the U. S. service. He was accordingly sent to Fort Hamilton, from whence he effected his escape. He has therefore been re-arrested, by virtue of a bench warrant, and committed to await the action of the court.

Diamond Brooch and Bracelet.—An owner wanted for a diamond brooch, a cluster of diamonds, surrounded by others of smaller size. Apply to Mr. Corey, Clerk of Police at the 3rd District Court, Essex Market. An owner is also wanted for a closely worked gold bracelet, set with a cluster of diamonds in the centre, for which apply to officer Reylea, at the Essex Market Police Court, or Jared L. Moore, jeweller, 112 Chatham st.

Arrest of Burglars.—Officers Keating and Miller, of the Second Ward, on Saturday night arrested Edward Devere, Peter Winslow, and Charles Fullman, on a charge of having burglariously entered the premises at the junction of Park Row and Nassau streets, with intent to rob the same. They were found in the building and upon searching their persons a large number of skeleton keys and other burglarious implements were found. They were all locked up for examination.

Picking Ladies' Pockets.—A respectable female named Catherine Malone, while engaged in Public worship at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, Sunday, perceiving that some person had hold of her dress, turned and discovered a young man who was kneeling by her side, at work picking her pocket, having previously cut her dress with a pair of scissors. On being detected, he arose and ran out of the church, and after passing through several streets, mingled with the congregation worshipping in the Catholic Church in James street, where, on attempting a repetition of his depredations, he was taken into custody. On his person were found sundry pocket handkerchiefs and other property.

Shooting with intent to kill.—A man named Robert Love, residing at the corner of 8th Av. and 24th street, was arrested on Friday last for having shot at Mr. H. Darling with intent to kill him. It appears that Darling had impugned the chastity of his wife and went to see him on the subject. On proceeding to Love's house he found him in front of his door with a gun in his hand and in his brother. He told Love that he was just the man he wanted to see, whereupon the former replied that if he wanted to see him he had better walk up stairs. Darling accepted the invitation—the two brothers going on before. No sooner had Robert Love reached the head of the stairs however, than he suddenly turned upon Darling and pointing the gun at him ordered him to depart on pain of death. Darling retreated at once, but before he could get out of the house Love discharged the gun, lodging the load directly over Darling's head. After an examination, Justice Merritt held Love to bail in the sum of \$1000.

Female Burglar Caught.—Wm. Bergen and his reputed wife, Eliza Bergen, for some time past residents at 36 Desbrosses street, were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of Burglary; the latter having been detected in her operations, and from the facts that have come to light, the latter person is supposed to have had considerable experience in this line of business. It appears that Mr. Charles Daly, of 445 Washington street, some time ago, had \$130 in money, a book containing credits of deposits in the Savings Bank, and other property stolen from his house; and continuing to miss from time to time property from his rooms, resolved to watch, and if possible discover the thief.—Shortly after retiring to his room on Saturday evening, he heard a noise in an adjoining apartment, and on proceeding cautiously observed Mrs. Bergen leaving the room, and instantly seized her and transferred her to the custody of officer Gavigan, of the 8th ward, to whom she made loud protestations of her innocence, and invited them to accompany her to her residence, and search the same. Taking her at her word one or two officers proceeded to her house, and on making an examination of a straw bed, found the identical Savings Bank book, and a box that had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Daly; also a new shawl worth \$12, several yards of flannel and a lot of dry goods, supposed to have been stolen. This female burglar was duly provided with matches and the key of Mr. Daly's door, which had been taken away sometime previously, two large brass keys tied up in paper, were likewise found at her residence, together with \$19 in money upon her person, \$10 of which (two half eagles) are supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Daly. Her husband was shortly afterwards arrested at a porter house near by, and both committed for examination.

[OFFICIAL.]  
HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, Oct. 24, 1846.

It being supposed that advertising deserters in the "National Police Gazette," may have a tendency to check desertion by increasing the chances of the apprehension of the offender, a large subscription to the paper has been authorized, by the Secretary of War, with a view to its general distribution among the troops.

Accordingly every company, military post, and recruiting station, will be supplied with a copy; and commanders of posts and companies and recruiting officers, are enjoined to make such disposition of the paper as may best accomplish the object of the government in subscribing for it. Should a post or rendezvous be broken up, the station of a company changed, or should the Gazette fail to be regularly received, immediate notice thereof must be given by the officer concerned, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service in New-York, who will promptly communicate the same to the Editors. In like manner, if a soldier desert from any company, or a recruit from a rendezvous, the company commander, or recruiting officer, will at once forward his description direct to the Superintendent, in order that no time may be lost in advertising him.

By COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT:

**Court of General Sessions.**  
Before the Recorder and Alderman Brady and Livingston.

**Grand Jury.**—The Grand Jury for the February term, composed of the following named gentlemen, who were sworn and entered upon their charge: Daniel Stiles, James Brooks, William C. Clegg, John R. Colly, Wm. E. Draper, Thomas Dolan, Albert Gurney, James Hunter, Joseph Lester, Francis McLaughlin, Alexander McCarty, Peter J. Ramsey, Christopher Scoville, Moses P. Taylor, Joseph Williamson, William Wooley, and Anthony Winans—16.

**Jury Panel.**—Twelve of the petit jury who were summoned to appear and serve at the last term, and failed to do so, were fined \$5 each for such neglect.

**Stealings.**—Geo. W. Ellison and John Townsend, convicted at the December term of grand larceny, in stealing \$100 from the Office of Brown & Bell, in the 11th ward, were pulled up and sentenced to the state prison for two years and three months each.

**Trial for Larceny.**—A colored man named John Bailey was placed upon trial on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen, on the 4th of December, \$100 in bank notes and silver coin, from the office of Hamilton Murray, No. 88 Merchant's Exchange. After an investigation of the case, the Recorder charged the jury, who found a verdict of not guilty.

**Application for Judgment on Demurser.**—At the November term of this court Fra. McLaughlin, one of the Deputy Keepers of the penitentiary, was indicted for permitting prisoners to escape from Blackwell's Island on the evening prior to the last election, their terms of imprisonment not having expired. The counsel for the accused demurred to the indictment, and contested his legality. The demurser was argued by the counsel for the accused, and opposed by the public prosecutor, at the last term. Judgment having been reserved by this court, the Recorder proceeded at the present time to give a decision in the case. He read an elaborate opinion overruling the demurser, and giving judgment in favor of the people. The acting District Attorney then moved for judgment against the prisoner McLaughlin. This was opposed by Mr. Russell, of the counsel for defense, who claimed the right to plead to the indictment. A decision upon this new point was reserved till Wednesday.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

**TUESDAY.**

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—James O'Brien was placed upon his trial for the above named offence, in stealing on the 20th day of December last, a trunk containing 3 pair of pantaloons, 5 shirts, two vests, 1 jacket and a pocket-book containing \$10 in silver coin, all the property valued at \$75, belonging to the Rev. James J. Scouller, of Philadelphia. Shortly after the trial the prisoner was arrested by Officer Dwyer, and the property found in his possession.

On the part of the defense, it was shown that up to the time of the commission of this robbery the prisoner's character was good. Wm. Shaler Esq., summed up the case on the part of the prisoner, and the District Attorney for the people. The Recorder charged the jury, wife, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for the term of two years.

**Trial for Burglary.**—A man named John Carroll was put upon his trial for a burglary in the third degree, in having, on the night of the 1st of December last, entered the portes house of Samuel Bettis, No. 40 Hanover-st., and stole the following property, viz.: a clock, looking-glass, six pictures, and 100 sovereigns, valued at \$24.40. The property stolen was found at the pawn-broker's shop where the prisoner had pledged it for a small amount. The deposition of the prisoner, taken before the committing magistrate, at the time of his arrest, was read in evidence, in which he declined answering any questions tending to criminate himself. The Recorder charged the jury, who found the accused guilty of a petit larceny, and he was remanded to be tried on another charge.

**Assassination of Postmaster.**—Joseph A. Dunn, Charles Trenpar, and Caleb Weaver, indicted for selling lottery tickets, Cornelius Sullivan, for grand larceny, and Joseph Cherry, Elizabeth Wright, and Timothy Sines, severally failing to appear and answer—their recognizances were declared forfeited.

**WEDNESDAY.**

**Sentence of Deputy Keeper McLaughlin.**—Francis McLaughlin, late a Deputy Keeper in the Penitentiary, indicted for having, on the night of the 2d of November last, killed in the escape of a number of prisoners from Blackwell's Island, that they might vote at the election on the following day, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be confined in the city prison for 30 days, and pay a fine of \$25.

**Trial for Riot.**—John Edwards was put on his trial for rioting, in having on the 16th of November last, bitten the left ear of William McGovern, esq., while engaged in a quarrel. The jury found the accused guilty of assault and battery only; the case being of a very aggravated character, the court sentenced him to Blackwell's Island for one year.

For passing a False Token.—John Carroll was then placed on his trial for having, on the 16th of November last, bitten the left ear of William McGovern, esq., while engaged in a quarrel. The jury found the accused guilty of assault and battery only; the case being of a very aggravated character, the court sentenced him to Blackwell's Island for one year.

**TUESDAY.**

**Trial for Assault and Battery.**—Nicholas E. B. Snyder was put on his trial, yesterday, for assaulting Assistant Alderman Dougherty. The jury after an absence of about half an hour, returned into Court and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

**Possess of Goods.**—John R. Shoals, indicted for grand larceny, in having, on the 24th of January last, stolen six diamond pins, worth \$120, from the store of Jared L. Moore, No. 112 Chatham street, knowing at the time, that the property in question had been stolen.

**Falsely Prosecuted.**—Cornelius W. Terhune, counsellor at law, was then put on his trial for having, on the 24th of September last, falsely prosecuted another counsellor at law, named Henry Alker, and in such assumed character, received from Xavier Vallat the sum of \$10, which was intended to be paid to the person so prosecuted.

For the prosecution, Mr. Vallat deposed, that on the day in question he visited the police office, on account of a nephew having been arrested, and in whose behalf, he understood that his brother, the lad's father, had employed as counsel, a Mr. Henry Alker, that observing his sister-in-law and niece engaged in conversation with the defendant, and supposed him to be Mr. Alker, and on inquiring of the defendant whether his name was Alker, replied that it was; also that he had been employed by complainant's brother, and that with the understanding that he had been paid to the said counsellor, was induced to deliver into the hands of the defendant the sum of \$10. Shortly after which, complainant accompanied the defendant to the cell of the lad, was informed that the defendant's name was not Alker, and that he had not been employed on behalf of the boy Xavier Vallat; that witness subsequently became acquainted with Mr. Alker, and at his request made the complaint against Counsellor Terhune.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned.

**FRIDAY.**

**Trial of Counsellor Terhune.**—Amelia Valat, the lad referred to in the report of this trial yesterday,

was brought from the House of Refuge by virtue of an order from the Court, and examined for the defense. Witness deposed that he had known the defendant, by sight for sometime, and Monday conversed with him a few days before he (witness) was arrested; but did not know his name. Witness did not speak to Terhune about obtaining an acquaintance before the minister; did not direct the defendant to go to witness' father about being employed as counsel, in the case; that when defendant entered at the cell of witness with Xavier Vallat, witness told his uncle that the person with him was not Mr. Alker, who had been employed; that Mr. Terhune told Mr. Vallat that his name was Alker Terhune; that Mr. Alker had previously visited witness in prison, and knew that he was engaged to defend witness.

John F. Littlejohn, deposed that he was in the office of Mr. Terhune one morning about 9 o'clock, when a person called on Mr. Terhune in relation to a boy who had been arrested; that the person who called and Mr. Terhune went out together.

The case was summed up by A. D. Russell, Esq., on the part of the defendant, and by Jonas E. Phillips, Esq., on the part of the people. It was then submitted under a charge of the Recorder, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, whereupon he was committed to await the sentence of the Court.

**Trial for Highway Robbery.**—Wm. Davis impleaded with Wm. Slivny, previously tried, and found guilty of having knocked down a sailor named Lucas Bennett, on the night of the 13th of October last, and robbed him of a watch, bracelet, and a purse containing \$2, was then put on his second trial for the offense, the jury on the former trial having been unable to agree upon a verdict, and on which occasion the facts were fully reported. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

**SATURDAY.**

Cornelius W. Terhune, counsellor at law, convicted of a misdemeanor, was sentenced to 30 days in the city and prison to have his name stricken from the rolls of the court.

John Carroll, convicted of a petit larceny and obtaining goods by a false token; 18 months in the penitentiary.

Wm. Davis, convicted of highway robbery; 10 years and 6 months in the State prison.

**MONDAY.**

**Trial for Assauling a Wife.**—A man about fifty years of age, named Benjamin Furman, was placed at the bar for trial, on a charge of having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon his wife, on the 26th of January last. The accused was found guilty. The Court suspended judgment in his case, and he was discharged.

**Sentences.**—A short time ago a lad named Edward McLaughlin, was placed at the bar on a charge of burglary in the third degree, permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, and the sentence of the Court suspended on condition of the prisoner's enlistment in the United States service. After being transferred from the City Prison to Fort Hamilton, with a view of carrying out the intentions of the Court, the prisoner effected his escape; was re-arrested on Saturday last, by virtue of a bench warrant, brought into Court this morning, and sent for six months to the penitentiary.

**Grand Larceny.**—Catherine Reed and Mary Kennedy, were next called to trial on a charge of having absconded from the pockets of William Duan, of Trenton, N.J., the sum of \$250, in gold coin, also a watch, worth \$15, while in their company at a dance house on the Five Points, on the night of the 2nd instant. They were found guilty, and sentenced to three years and three months in the State prison.

**Burglary.**—Aeneas Burts alias Allan Burts alias Alburts, was tried on an indictment for burglary in the 3d degree, in having on the night of the 16th of January, 1846, broken into the store of Baldwin Gardner, at the corner of Reade street and Broadway, with intent to rob the same. On the part of the prosecution, it was shown, that the panel of the store door was cut out; that the accused was observed in the yard, and made his escape; that he was pursued and arrested by a policeman, as he was running away, and that he had not been lost sight of from the time of being detected in his burglarious operations, to that of his arrest; that on his clothes being searched, they were found white with lime, rubbed off the yard fence while making his escape.

For the defense, his counsel, contended that a burglary had not been committed, insomuch as the accused had not entered the premises; that the taking a panel out, or cutting a hole with a broach, &c., did not constitute a burglary, which point being conceded by the District Attorney, the Jury, under the suggestion of the Court, found the accused guilty of an attempt to commit a burglary, whereupon he was sentenced to be in the State prison for the term of two years and six months.

**Possess of Goods.**—John Williams, colored, indicted for a grand larceny in having stolen about \$600 worth of goods from the store of Willet McCord, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of two years and three months.

**TUESDAY.**

**Trial for Grand Larceny.**—A colored lad, named Theodore Johnson, was placed at the bar for trial, this morning, on a charge of having been concerned with another colored lad, in stealing a quantity of clothing, alleged to be worth \$20, the property of Mr. James Hasted, of No. 28 Barclay street on the evening of the 13th of January last. The jury found the accused guilty, and the Court consigned him to the House of Refuge.

**Trial for Receiving Stolen Property.**—William Bell was then called to trial, on an indictment for receiving stolen goods, in having on the 26th of January, purchased from a lad named John R. Shoals, three diamond bracelets, stolen by the latter from the store of Jared L. Moore, No. 112 Chatham street, knowing at the time, that the property in question had been stolen.

On the part of the prosecution, Mr. Moore described the property stolen, and the value of the same, viz. \$120. The lad who stole the property from the store of Mr. Moore was then called to the stand, and testified that he sold the stolen jewelry to Bell, and had also sold stolen goods there before, with the knowledge of Bell, who invited him always to come to him and sell.

**Court of Special Sessions.**

Before the Recorder and Alderman Stiles and Brady.

**FIRDAY, Jan. 29.**

Jacob Sutherland was tried for stealing leather: penitentiary 6 months. Margaret Doyle and Jacob Flynn stealing calico: Margaret, penitentiary 3 months; Flynn, judgment suspended. Robert Thompson and John Riley stealing block and falls: penitentiary 3 months. George Seafus, stealing a vest: penitentiary 3 months. Eliza Clark, stealing \$15 of Alpaca: penitentiary 3 months. Owen Locklin, stealing jacket: penitentiary 3 months. In all the other cases of conviction judgment was suspended. Adjudged.

**TUESDAY.**

Abraham Patterson was tried for stealing overcoat and rigging; city prison 16 days. Thomas Mathews for stealing a stand; judgment suspended. John Glass stealing a ham; judgment suspended. Henry Gilligan stealing money; city prison 10 days. He was taken from Court to prison by force. Charles Mayo, assault and battery on his wife; judgment suspended. All the others were discharged for the want of witnesses.

Adjudged.

**FRIDAY.**

**Trial of Counsellor Terhune.**—Amelia Valat, the lad referred to in the report of this trial yesterday,

## VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

## VALENTINES!!!

Roll up! Tumble up! and all that can't, why send your money up!!!

## BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

Have the greatest lot of Valentines ever exhibited to the admiring gaze of fond lovers. They are of all sorts, shapes, and character, under the sun—from the comic nose of Bardolph, to the gentle woor of beauty and loveliness. All classes can be suited, for we have them from the price of a penny whistle to a cool Fifty Dollars apiece. Come one, come all, and make your purchases early.

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BEG to inform the public, that at their store can be found every description of Books printed in the United States, as well as many imported from other countries. Their stock of Literature is complete—from the profound and elaborate tomes of the philosophic, to the light and airy productions of the French and German schools. Every description of Book, Magazine, Periodical, and especially of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, can be procured, with catalogues of the same, by those who desire them.

B. S. & CO. are also agents for the different Magazines, Reviews, &c., both American and Foreign. Whoever desires to become a subscriber to Godey's, Graham's, or any other of the serials published in this country, or the reprints of the prominent Magazines and Reviews of Europe, need only apply at 222 BROADWAY, where their desires will be fulfilled, both with punctuality and despatch.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1847.

### THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

## LONDON LANCET:

A Journal of Medical and Chemical Science, Criticism, Literature and News.

Editor—Mr. WAKELY, M.P., and Coroner of Middlesex. Sub-Editor—J. HENRY BENNET, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

### TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address of the American Publishers to their Subscribers and the Public.

Two years have now elapsed since the first issue, in the present form, of the Reprint of the LONDON LANCET; and its publishers feel happy to state, that the real intrinsic merit and value of the work has been duly appreciated by the Medical Profession throughout the United States.

From every quarter of the Union, we have received the most flattering support from subscribers, and the highest commendations upon the character of the Journal, and the benefits derived from its perusal. As one of our correspondents observes, "it would be indeed surprising, that a work of such value should not be appreciated and patronized by every Practising Physician who takes any interest in the progress of his Profession." It is, we have undoubted reason to believe, the received opinion of all who have investigated the Work, that it furnishes a Monthly Report of the Course of Medical Opinion and Practice in Europe, such as can be from no other single source, be obtained.

Now that the Laboratory and the Microscope are effecting changes of the most vital importance, the possession of a Reprint like The Lancet, may be reasonably viewed, as of indispensable moment. The American Publishers are free to state, that congratulatory as the past acceptance of their undertaking has proved, the future promises that in its columns, which gives them still greater encouragement for continued exertion: their sole desire is, that gentlemen who have not hitherto taken the work, will use a little exertion to see it: this done, they have the fullest confidence that large as is the present subscription list, that list will be still more doubled.

In THE LANCET for January is commenced—a Series of Papers, prepared exclusively for us, "On the Mutual Relations existing between Physiology and Pathology, Chemistry and Physics," by Baron Liebig, also, the first of a Course of Clinical Lectures upon "Diseases of the Eye," with Illustrative Engravings, by F. Harrington Brott, Esq., late Surgeon to the Governor-General of India's Body Guard, and the Government Eye Infirmary, Calcutta. The number is also enriched by many highly valuable Papers, Reports of the different Medical Societies now in Session, Hospital Reports, and other matter of great practical worth. Liebig, Brodie, and other eminent contributors will appear in due course.

### TERMS OF THE LANCET.

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One copy of THE LANCET for 1846, one copy for 1846, and One Year's Subscription for the Year 1847, 10.00

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### JUST PUBLISHED,

### TWENTY-SIX YEARS

OF THE LIFE OF

## AN ACTOR AND MANAGER.

By FR

**DR. TOWNSEND'S  
SARAPARILLA**

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in small bottles, it is six times stronger, pleasant, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting purging, tickling, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Saraparilla is over all other remedies in, while it eradicates disease, invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15000 CURES in this Year.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.

1,000 cures of Dyspepsia.

2,000 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.

2,000 Female Complaints and over.

7,000 cures of Diseases.

Of the Blood, via: Ulcers Scrofula, Erysipelas, Malaria, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New-Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

RHEUMATISM.

More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1846.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own success thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Saraparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,

43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

**Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.**

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Saraparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and lumpy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Saraparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New-York, Aug. 2. 19 Washington street.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Saraparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful to the benefit she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,

corner of Grand and Lydius streets.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Saraparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

Granport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Saraparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. PRESTON, M.D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 122 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Durrol & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 191 Chartres-st., New Orleans; 164 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., New-York; J. and principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and the name shown on the glass.

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**

This medicine is acknowledged to be a most valuable discovery, as a powder or tablet, and is a specific or alterative. It stands infinitely beyond any other preparations or combinations of Materia Medica. Its properties are alike of incalculable value for those Pills may be taken daily for any purpose, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Macawas dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The pills are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralysed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE OF URINE. They cure DYSENTERY and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.**

GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22d, 1846.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

**CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.**

Dr. Brandreth—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burden, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pill cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pill, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearless, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of worm-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pill almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pill has done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of an insidious humor—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pill, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and not pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pill makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pill for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pill each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of honest tea. Honest tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pill should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pill must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

**COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.**

SO-MANY WELL-INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. While the fact is, costiveness is not always removed by the greatest efforts of diet and exercise. No question. Diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Brandreth's Pills; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pill does not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pill. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pill, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storni, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, COLDS, ASTHMA, RHEUMATISM and SMALL POX, depend on THESE PILLS altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

**CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.**

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chance to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me of the cure I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pill.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORR.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 24<sup>th</sup> Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19<sup>th</sup> Hanover street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 24<sup>th</sup> Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pill.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.**

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pill; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pill he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pill. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 24<sup>th</sup> Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1<sup>st</sup> street and 1<sup>st</sup> avenue; Geo. Hanwell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st., Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 680 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 6<sup>th</sup> Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pill are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

**NOTICE OF APPEAL FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT FROM HIS DEBTS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE FIRST TITLE OF THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REVISED STATUTES.**

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 10th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Andrew D. Hill, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the County of Mendham, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

John M.

**FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL**

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT ONE HALF OF ALL DISEASES CAN BE DIRECTLY TRACED TO INDISCRETION. AMONG THE TRAIN OF EVILS WHICH FOLLOW ARE GENERAL PHYSICAL PROSTRATION AND IRRITABILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND LOSS OF THE NERVOUS ENERGY. PALPITATION OF THE HEART; WASTING OF THE BODY; PALPILATION, HOLLOW, DEJECTED COUNTENANCE; SUNKEN EYES; PAIN IN THE HEAD; DIMNESS OF VISION; HAIR BECOMING GRAY; FALLING OFF; GENITAL DEBILITY; IMPOTENCY, AND CONSUMPTION. TO THESE MAY BE ADDED INTELLECTUAL DEFAUTS—MELANCHOLY, ABERRATIONS OF THE MIND, CONFUSION OF IDEAS, LOSS OF MEMORY, LUNACY, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases as have gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded all other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for incontinence or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND  
DESERTERS FROM THE

DESCRIPTION OF  
UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COM- PLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
222	Job Dickey	1st art.	E	21	gray	brown	5 7	Brewsterbury, N. J.	laborer	July 27, 1846, Bedford	Aug. 6, 1846, Ft. Hamilton	
223	Wm. Hollenbeck	"	K	21	dark	brown	5 8	Philadelphia, Pa.	blacksmith	July 22, 1846, Reading	Aug. 22, 1846, Brainerdville, Pa.	
224	James M. Barlow	"	K	21	blue	brown	5 6	South Amboy, N. Y.	chairmaker	July 21, 1846, N. Bedford	Aug. 22, 1846, " "	
225	Wm. O'Gorman	"	K	20	blue	brown	5 6	Tyrone, Ireland	farmer	July 22, 1846, New York	Aug. 22, 1846, " "	
226	John Goodrich	"	K	21	gray	brown	5 6	Pittsburgh, N. Y.	shoemaker	June 8, 1846, Rochester	Aug. 22, 1846, " "	
227	Gilbert Harlow	"	K	21	blue	light	5 7	Whitehall, N. Y.	mason	July 3, 1846, " "	Aug. 22, 1846, " "	
228	James Ives	"	K	21	blue	light	5 7	Watford, England	painter	July 1, 1846, " "	Aug. 22, 1846, " "	
229	Aquilla Kent	7th inf.	E	20	blue	brown	5 10	Tipperary, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 28, 1846, New Orleans	Sept. 22, 1846, N. Orleans	Took with him a sabre and belt.
230	Felix Munroe	"	E	24	dark	dark	5 2	Drogheda, Ireland	soldier	Feb. 9, 1846, Corpus Christi	Nov. 11, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	Much addicted to liquor.
231	Carlo Schaefer	"	E	21	blue	brown	5 6	Lyon, France	cab'mk'r	Dec. 8, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 11, 1846, " "	Much addicted to liquor.
232	Edward Callahan	rec't 1st art.	I	21	hazel	brown	5 4	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	Oct. 5, 1846, Boston	Jan. 5, 1847, Boston	
233	Lorenzo Michel	7th inf.	I	25	hazel	light	5 7	Wurtemberg, Germany	farmer	April 1, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 2, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
234	August Merstadt	"	I	25	hazel	brown	5 10	Baden, Germany	soldier	May 21, 1846, " "	Nov. 2, 1846, " "	
235	Harmen Lee	"	I	25	hazel	brown	5 10	Saratoga, N. Y.	blacksmith	Nov. 2, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 2, 1846, " "	
236	James Boyle	"	I	25	blue	dark	5 6	Philadelphia, Pa.	shoemaker	April 14, 1846, Baltimore	Nov. 2, 1846, near Camargo	
237	George Miles	8th inf.	I	25	hazel	dark	5 6	Chester, Pa.	labourer	July 8, 1846, Pittsburg	Nov. 26, 1846, Monterey	
238	John Vaughan	"	G	25	gray	sandy	5 7	Ireland	carpenter	Aug. 26, 1846, Newport	Nov. 1, 1846, " "	
239	John A. Myers	"	G	25	gray	brown	5 10	Germany	butcher	July 1, 1846, New York	Nov. 7, 1846, " "	
240	James Hill	"	G	29	dark	dark	5 6	England	laborer	Dec. 26, 1846, Albany	Nov. 12, 1846, " "	
241	John Sheehan	"	G	25	blue	light	5 1	Ireland	soldier	Jan. 27, 1846, " "	Nov. 2, 1846, " "	
242	Richard Parker	"	K	25	gray	dark	5 4	Dublin, Ireland	blacksmith	March 20, 1846, N. York	Nov. 3, 1846, " "	
243	Michael Fitzgerald	4th reg.	E	25	gray	dark	5 10	Cork, Ireland	shoemaker	Feb. 2, 1846, " "	Nov. 3, 1846, " "	
244	Patrick Anton	"	E	25	blue	brown	5 10	Londonberry, Ireland	labourer	July 8, 1846, Pittsburg	Nov. 3, 1846, " "	
245	Harrison Kenney	"	E	25	brown	dark	5 9	Berkley Co., Va.	tailor	Aug. 1, 1846, Detroit	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
246	John Kingsey	4th art.	D	25	blue	dark	5 7	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	May 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
247	Thomas Welch	rec't 2d art.	E	21	blue	sandy	5 8	Longford, Ireland	soldier	Dec. 26, 1846, Albany	Nov. 9, 1846, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
248	Henry Waldensier	7th inf.	E	21	gray	brown	5 11	Wurtemberg, Germany	blacksmith	Jan. 27, 1846, " "	Nov. 13, 1846, " "	
249	Thomas Walton	"	E	25	hazel	light	5 6	Manchester, England	shoemaker	March 20, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 2, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
250	Patrick Garmon	4th inf.	B	25	blue	brown	5 8	Georgetown, D. C.	labourer	April 14, 1846, Baltimore	Nov. 3, 1846, near Camargo	
251	Samuel McCannar	"	B	25	blue	light	5 7	Ireland	dyer	July 1, 1846, Pittsburg	Nov. 26, 1846, Monterey	
252	Peter Neill	"	B	23	blue	sandy	5 7	London, England	laborer	Dec. 10, 1846, " "	Nov. 1, 1846, " "	
253	Charles Williams	"	B	24	gray	brown	5 7	Bangor, Me.	tailor	May 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 8, 1846, " "	
254	Kerr Delany	"	D	25	light	red	5 7	Stockbridge, Vt.	laborer	Dec. 26, 1846, Bangor, Me.	Nov. 15, 1846, " "	
255	Joseph F. Devereaux	"	D	25	hazel	brown	5 6	Tipperary, Ireland	soldier	May 31, 1846, Frederick, Md.	Nov. 14, 1846, Rinconada, Mex.	
256	Thomas Fraser	"	D	25	blue	light	5 10	Marblehead, Mass.	engraver	Dec. 29, 1846, N. York	Jan. 6, 1847, Ft. Columbus	
257	John Ferguson	"	I	21	blue	sandy	5 9	Liverpool, England	soldier	Dec. 22, 1846, N. Orleans	Jan. 5, 1846, Philadelphia	
258	Daniel Lester	"	I	23	hazel	brown	5 9	Leicester, D. C.	susp'ndermkr	May 18, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 26, 1846, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
259	J. W. Fairidge	1st art.	A	24	hazel	dark	5 8	Ireland	laborer	May 7, 1846, Pittsburgh	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
260	Thomas Sleath	"	A	23	hazel	dark	5 8	Bangor, Me.	soldier	May 18, 1846, Boston	Nov. 15, 1846, " "	
261	Charles Hinckle	"	A	24	hazel	brown	5 10	Lebanon, N. Y.	blacksmith	Dec. 26, 1846, Albany	Nov. 27, 1846, " "	
262	Richard Jones	recruit	A	20	blue	brown	5 10	Oxford, Pa.	shoemaker	Jan. 2, 1846, New York	Nov. 14, 1846, Rinconada, Mex.	
263	Walter Irvine	1st art.	K	23	gray	brown	5 9	London, England	laborer	Dec. 20, 1846, N. York	Jan. 2, 1847, Ft. Columbus	
264	John McLean	"	K	24	blue	light	5 6	Albany, N. Y.	farmer	Jan. 18, 1846, N. Orleans	Dec. 25, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
265	John M. Gardner	"	K	21	gray	dark	5 7	London, England	cottonspinner	April 18, 1846, Frankford ar's'l	Jan. 5, 1846, Philadelphia	
266	James D. Whithaker	"	K	23	blue	dark	5 9	Bucks, Pa.	farmer	May 3, 1846, Frankford ar's'l	Nov. 26, 1846, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
267	James McGuire	"	K	21	gray	black	5 8	Leitrim, Ireland	musician	Jan. 20, 1846, Frankford ar's'l	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
268	Wm. Harrison	"	K	26	hazel	dark	5 10	Renfrewshire, Scot'd	farmer	May 6, 1846, Boston	Dec. 3, 1846, Brancos Island, Tex.	
269	John Stevenson	"	K	20	gray	dark	5 10	Baltimore, Md.	blacksmith	Dec. 21, 1846, Boston	Dec. 8, 1846, " "	
270	John B. Mealy	"	K	27	hazel	light	5 7	Leipzig, Germany	tailor	Dec. 31, 1846, N. York	Dec. 7, 1846, " "	
271	Thomas Buxton	"	K	25	gray	red	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	cottonspinner	Jan. 18, 1846, " "	Jan. 2, 1847, N. York	
272	Herman Von Winckler	"	K	20	blue	brown	5 6	Leipzig, Germany	farmer	March 26, 1846, Frankford ar's'l	March 26, 1846, " "	
273	Owner Brodwayer	"	K	27	gray	black	5 9	Saxony	laborer	Jan. 31, 1846, " "	Oct. 31, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
274	Thomas McCahill	"	K	26	gray	black	5 9	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 12, 1846, West Point	July 31, 1846, Camargo, Mex.	
275	Hudley Murphy	1st drag's	K	21	blue	black	5 8	Kerry, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 26, 1846, N. York	Oct. 31, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
276	Moses John	"	K	26	blue	brown	5 9	Germany	soldier	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	
277	Obando Pierre	recruit	K	21	gray	sandy	5 6	Marseille, France	blacksmith	Dec. 26, 1846, Providence	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	
278	Thomas Smith	recruit	K	26	gray	black	5 7	Lancashire, England	waiter	Dec. 21, 1846, Boston	Dec. 21, 1846, " "	
279	Henry Conroy	recruit	K	20	blue	dark	5 8	Leitrim, Ireland	shoemaker	Jan. 1, 1847, Boston	Jan. 3, 1847, Boston	
280	Denis McCarthy	recruit	K	20	blue	dark	5 8	Cork, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1846, Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1846, Columbus, Ohio	
281	Thomas Gallagher	1st inf.	K	20	gray	dark	5 6	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1846, Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1846, Columbus, Ohio	
282	James Molvar	recruit	K	21	blue	fair	5 6	Renfrewshire, Scotland	laborer	Jan. 8, 1847, Boston	Jan. 12, 1	